

# GCSE SOCIOLOGY - UNIT 2 REVISION

## CRIME AND DEVIANCE

KEY TERM	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Crime		
Deviance		

## CONTROLLING CRIME AND DEVIANCE

FORMAL AGENTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL ARE:
1.
2.
3.
4.

INFORMAL AGENTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL ARE:
1.
2.
3.
4.

Family

Courts

Peer Groups

Police

Religion

Prisons

Mass Media

Law Makers  
(Parliament)

EXAMPLES OF FORMAL PUNISHMENT ARE:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL SANCTIONS ARE:
1.
2.
3.
4.

## CRIME STATISTICS

**OFFICIAL STATISTICS** are... \_\_\_\_\_

They are published by... \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

**VICTIM SURVEYS** are... \_\_\_\_\_

The British crime survey is... \_\_\_\_\_

It measures... \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
	4.

**SELF-REPORT SURVEYS/STUDIES** ask individuals... \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
1.	1.
	2.
	3.

**Use the answers from the next page to fill in the boxes.**

Participants may lie.	Not all crimes are recorded.	Easily Available.
OCS ignores the hidden figure of crime.	Focuses on the problems of crime as people experienced them.	SRS are usually done with teenagers who are less able to refuse.
Not all crimes are reported to the police.	OCS lack 'validity'.	Cheap.
Identifies local, geographically focused figures on crime.	Contain a large amount of information.	May uncover some of the hidden figure of crime.
Respondents may not tell the truth.	Not all crimes are detected.	Can show changes over time.
Focus on individuals as victims, rather than companies and organisations.	SRS are given anonymously so that people can feel free to admit crime.	Not all crimes will be reported to the survey for various reasons, e.g. ...
SRS are usually about 'delinquency' which includes 'non-criminal behaviour', rather than crime.	The data can be combined with the results of victim surveys and self-report studied to estimate the 'real' rate of crime.	Crimes such as murder, fraud or so-called 'victimless' crimes (where there is no direct victim) such as drug use are not included.

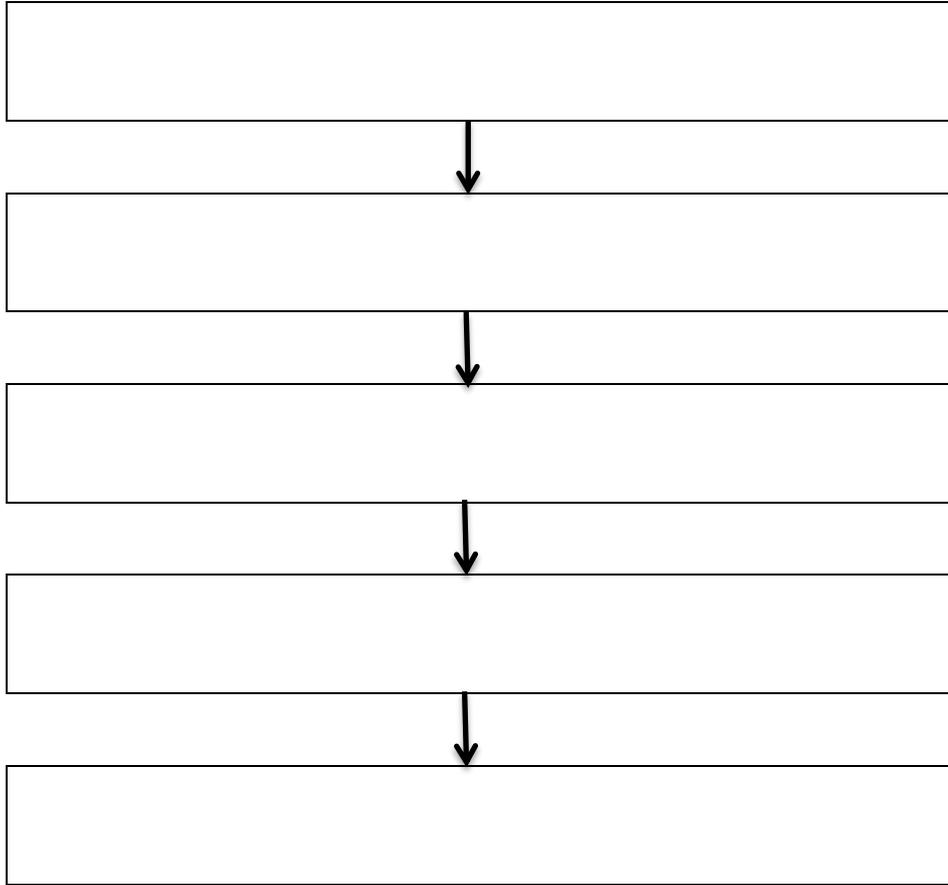
## Explaining Criminal and Deviant Behaviour

SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Socialisation.	
Peer Groups and Sub-Cultures.	
Relative Deprivation.	
The Opportunity Structure.	
Marxist.	
Labelling.	
Media - Deviancy Amplification.	
Media - Exposure to Crime and Deviance.	

## Deviancy Amplification

Write the stages of 'deviancy amplification' in the correct order:

The amplification of deviance process:



Police respond to public anxiety by putting more police in the area concerned.

Actual event reported by media.

Report raises concerns among population, who demand something is done about it.

Media reports of incidences increase.

More people are caught doing illegal acts.

**The Social Distribution of Crime and Deviance**  
**(Who Commits Crime)**

**Gender and Crime**

Official statistics suggest that females commit fewer / more crimes than males.

Explanations for the Differences in the Official Statistics between  
Male and Female Rate of Crime

EXPLANATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Different Socialisation.	
Opportunity to Commit Crime.	
Social Control.	
Labelling.	
Chivalry Thesis.	
Double Standards.	

**Crime and Location**

Official statistics suggest that crime rates are lower / higher in urban areas.

EXPLAINED	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Economic Deprivation / Relative Poverty	
Opportunities to Commit Crime	
Level of Social Control	
Policing Methods	

## Crime and Social Class

Studies show that more / less working class than, middle and upper class people are convicted of crime.

EXPLANATIONS	BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS
Socialisation.	
Anomie.	
Education.	
Economic deprivation / relative poverty.	

## White-Collar Crime

White-collar crime is \_\_\_\_\_

TYPES OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Occupational Crime.	
Corporate Crime.	
Computer Crime.	
Professional Crime.	

White-collar crime tends to be treated differently to other types of crime i.e.:

- \_\_\_\_\_ have similar social backgrounds to many white-collar criminals.
- Compared to a burglar, mugger, etc., white-collar criminals are not considered to be a \_\_\_\_\_ to the public.
- The victims of white-collar crime are not \_\_\_\_\_ as the victims of many other crimes.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ tends not to portray white-collar crime as serious.

**danger**

**media**

**judges**

**harmed as seriously**

## Ethnicity and Crime

Statistics suggest that African, Caribbean and Asian origin males are under / over represented in the prison population.

It is also suggested that the crime statistics may not be accurate and therefore may not be providing the correct picture of the relationship between crime and ethnicity.

EXPLANATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Inaccurate crime statistics.	
Police Labelling.	
Discrimination in the 'Judiciary system'.	
Media reinforcing negative stereotypes.	
A higher proportion of African and Caribbean origin males are more likely to be working class.	
A higher proportion of African and Caribbean origin males are of the 'younger age group'.	